

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1)

Tuesday 10 June 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) **Paper reference** **1HI0/32**

History

PAPER 3: Modern depth study

Option 32: Mao's China, c1945–76

You must have:
Sources/Interpretations Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- In Section A, answer Question 1 and **EITHER** Question 2(a) **OR** Question 2(b). Then answer **all** questions in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 52.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The marks available for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology are clearly indicated.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Answer Question 1 and then EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b).

Study Source A below and then answer Question 1.

Source A: From *Report from a Chinese Village* by Jan Myrdal, published in 1965. Myrdal was a European who lived in a Chinese village for a month in 1962.

Before Mao, women in the village only did housework. Now, they also work in the fields and earn their own money.

But the older men in the village still say, 'What does a woman know? Women know nothing! What is a woman worth? Women are worth nothing!'

In these village families the men decide everything and their wives say, 'We are only women. We are not allowed to say anything.'

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- 1 Give **two** things you can infer from Source A about the status of women in China under Mao.

Complete the table below to explain your answer.

(i) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(ii) What I can infer:

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Details in the source that tell me this:

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

Answer EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b).

EITHER

2 (a) Explain why Mao introduced the second Five-Year Plan (Great Leap Forward).

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Mao's mistrust of experts
- the first Five-Year Plan

You **must** also use information of your own.

OR

(b) Explain why Mao introduced the Cultural Revolution.

(12)

You **may** use the following in your answer:

- Mao's beliefs
- power struggle

You **must** also use information of your own.

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS



SECTION B

For this section, you will need to use the sources and interpretations in the Sources/Interpretations Booklet.

3 (a) Study Sources B and C.

How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into the main impact of the 'antis' movements (1951–52)?

Explain your answer, using Sources B and C and your knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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(b) **Study Interpretations 1 and 2.**

They give different views about the main impact of the 'antis' movements (1951–52).

What is the main difference between these views?

Explain your answer, using details from **both** interpretations.

(4)



- (c) Suggest **one** reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the main impact of the 'antis' movements (1951–52).

You **may** use Sources B and C to help explain your answer.

(4)

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Spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology will be assessed in part (d).

- (d) How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the main impact of the 'antis' movements (1951–52)?

Explain your answer, using **both** interpretations and your knowledge of the historical context.

(16)



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(Total for spelling, punctuation, grammar and use of specialist terminology = 4 marks)
(Total for Question 3 = 36 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 52 MARKS



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Acknowledgements

Source A taken from: *China in the Twentieth Century* by Harriet Ward © Heinemann, January 1990



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History

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**Sources/Interpretations Booklet for use within Section B.
Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

Turn over ►

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Sources/interpretations for use with Section B.

Source B: From an article in an American news magazine, published in December 1952. The title of the article was *The 'Three-Anti' and 'Five-Anti' Movements in Communist China*.

The 'antis' campaigns have increased the power of the CCP. The state now has much greater control over the economy. In the campaigns, the CCP has taken a big step forward in placing private businesses under the control of the state. The CCP has also claimed that its actions have led to the people of China paying lower prices for their goods.

The two campaigns have also provided the state with additional money through the collection of fines and the confiscation of property. The Deputy Minister of Finance reported that the overall economic situation was much improved as a consequence of these campaigns.

Source C: An official photograph taken in 1952. It shows a public trial, which was held as part of the 'antis' campaigns.



Interpretation 1: From a history website.

There were many victims of the 'antis' campaigns. Thousands of ordinary people were used as spies for the government. Many important people were accused of corruption. They were dragged to public meetings, where they were accused and humiliated. Many people lost hope after losing their property, jobs and incomes.

The 'antis' campaigns created a climate of fear across China, forcing those who disagreed with CCP policies into obedience. The death toll from these campaigns is unknown, but is probably close to one million people.

Interpretation 2: From *The Three and Five Antis Campaign* by Stephanie Chung, published 2009.

The 'antis' campaigns allowed the CCP to expand its power over China, and gain control of the Chinese economy. The campaign targeted those in industry and government who had too many connections with China's capitalists. The CCP were able to seize factories and money from people who had been accused of crimes such as bribery or not paying their taxes.

As a result of the campaigns, the CCP increased its control over China even more by recruiting new members. The number of party members increased from 2.7 million in 1947 to 6.1 million in 1953.

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Acknowledgements

Source B taken from: *The 'Three-Anti' and 'Five-Anti' Movements in Communist China* by Theodore His-En Chen and Wen-Hui C. Chen © Pacific Affairs, March 1953; Source C taken from: <https://everydaylifeinmaoistchina.org/2015/01/21/public-tribunal-during-the-three-antis-and-five-antis-movement-china-1951/>; Interpretation 1 taken from: <https://alphahistory.com/chineserevolution/dealing-with-opposition/>; Interpretation 2 taken from: <https://chinaconnectu.com/wp-content/pdf/ThreeandFiveAntisCampaigns.pdf>.

